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ANNOTATED CATALOGUE OF FISHERY FILMS AVAILABLE IN THE FAO FILM LIBRARY

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prepared by

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FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

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PREPARATION OF THIS CIRCULAR

This draft list of fishery films available in the Film Loan Library, FAO Motion Picture Section has been prepared on the basis of the FAO Film Loan Catalogue (1973) and of the manuscript of the new Film Loan Catalogue to be issued in 1978. However, these Catalogues do not carry all the information, in particular the annotations and the references to the suitable audiences that may benefit from viewing the films. It is circulated to inform prospective borrowers on the availability of films. Any comments and suggestions will be welcome. It is anticipated to produce revised versions of this Catalogue as the need may arise.

In an attempt at being exhaustive and helpful, the "List of FAO Film Strips" of interest to fishery audiences is also reproduced, together with information on the nature and the conditions of purchase of film strips.

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FAO Fisheries Circular (FAO Fish.Circ.)

A vehicle for distribution of short or ephemeral notes, lists, etc. including provisional versions of documents to be issued later in other series.

The designations employed and the presentation of material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

INTRODUCTION

Audio-visual methods are rightfully becoming more and more popular for training purposes. The FAO Film Loan Library has, for a number of years, with its limited resources and more limited staff, regularly sent out to thousands of borrowers, films which were required to fill such training needs in all FAO fields of work, including fisheries. About 120 films are about fisheries or of interest to fishery personnel. Some have become technically obsolete, but still retain their educational virtues to, perhaps, a more limited audience. Some have been acquired recently and are perhaps, not surprisingly, mainly nevoted to aquaculture.

All films are 16 mm, optical sound, unless otherwise stated. The technical data given with each description includes: running time in minutes, year of production (when known), name of producer and/or distributor, and language versions available.

Each film title appears in the original language - a translation, where appropriate follows in parenthesis. The titles of the films do not always fully reflect the content.

The films are listed according to subjects. However, as some films deal with more than one subject, they are listed under all the various subjects to which they pertain. Because of this double or treble listing, the total number of items listed exceeds the number of actual films available.

The primary purpose of this Catalogue is to offer an updated listing, by subjects, of the films relevant to fisheries, that are available. It should be noted, however, that there exist many fishery films of which there is no copy in the FAO Film Loan Library. Moreover, some fishery fields are sorely underrepresented. Some films are in great demand, but in many cases, a single copy is available in the FAO Library. When a training institution requests a film or a series of films, it should be aware that, due to the limited number of titles and of copies available, it may have to wait for quite a long time to receive the desired item. Thus, it is advisable to plan well ahead of time, especially for specific scheduled purposes: training centres, specialist courses, etc. Also, in some cases, it may be more convenient to borrow films directly from the producer or distributor.

To this sort of problem obviously there are solutions: unfortunately the funds available for the purchase of films are limited. In the past, many governments or companies have donated films to FAO or presented them on permanent loan; this has helped the Film Loan Library handle more films and cater to growing requests.

These solutions can only be applied in the long term. At the moment, our limited holdings are described in the following pages. Requests for loans should be addressed to Film Loan Library, Information Division, FAO, Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy. Films are dispatched from FAO by air and it is the responsibility of the borrower to return them within a maximum of two weeks by the same means, at his own expense. When ordering, please indicate language desired.

Films are intended solely for non-commercial use. Requests for purchase of films and enquiries regarding television use should be directed to the individual producers or distributors whose addresses are given at the end of the Catalogue.

Requests for purchase, or enquiries regarding television use, of those films which have been produced by FAO should be sent to: FAO, Motion Picture Section, Information Division, Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.

FILM STRIPS

Film strips are listed in the subject index together with the films. The relevant abstracts appear after the description of the films.

General information regarding film strips is given hereafter.

WHAT IS A FILM STRIP?

A strip of standard 35 mm film upon which has been reproduced a sequence of related still pictures, in colour or black and white. A printed commentary accompanies the film strip, which is read during the projection, or which can be recorded on tape.

HOW IS A FILM STRIP PROJECTED?

On slide-film strip projectors. Almost all manually operated slide projectors are equipped with a detachable film strip carrier.

FILM STRIPS VERSUS SLIDE SETS

- They are less expensive;
- No amount of handling will disturb the order of a film strip;
- Easy distribution and storage in film strip containers, which are round plastic cans 37 mm in diameter and 37 mm deep;
- Ease and speed in projecting. Film strips can be turned backward rapidly to previous frames for review or clarification.

FILM STRIPS CAN BE MADE INTO SLIDE SETS

If the projectionist wishes to use slides (due to the lack of a film strip carrier or slide projection equipment, or because he wants to change the visual sequence for his own purposes) the film strip can be cut and mounted in slide frames. Slide frames can be purchased at any photo supply store. Double-frame film strips are standard slide size (24 x 36 mm). Single-frame film strips are 35 mm half-frame size (18 x 24 mm) and can be mounted in Olympus Pen slide frames.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE-FRAME FILM STRIPS

Single-frame film strips are the standard film strip size (18 x 24 mm) used in the United States, the United Kingdom and some countries of Europe. They are run vertically in the projector. Automatic film strip projectors will project only single-frame film strips. Manually-operated film strip carriers include a mask for this size. Double-frame (24 x 36 mm) film strips are projected horizontally. Most manually-operated film strip carriers will project double-frame film strips by removal of the single-frame mask.

PRICES

Colour film strip and printed commentary:	$ 8.00
Black and white film strip and printed commentary:	$ 5.00
Extra copies of the printed commentary:	$ 1.00
Recorded commentary (where available):	$12.00 per copy

TO ORDER

Distribution and Sales Section
Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN
Via delle Terme di Caracalla
00100 Rome, Italy

OR FROM

FAO Sales Agents listed in this leaflet.

Language versions available are indicated after each filmstrip description. When ordering please indicate language desired.

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AALVISSERIJ (EEL FISHING)

15 min; b/w; Dutch

Producer and distributor: Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Netherlands

Explains how the Gulf Stream brings eels from the Sargasso Sea to the North Sea, and shows fishermen in the Netherlands using various techniques with which to catch them. The handling and packing of eels on the wharf are shown and the technique of smoking them is explained.

The language barrier is a very serious one and certainly reduces the interest of this descriptive film which, however, remains of interest to eel fishermen and processors.

ALLIBERT PLASTIC FISH CRATES

22 min; colour; English

Producer and distributor: Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, France

The advantages of replacing wooden and metal fish crates with plastic ones for use in fishing ports are demonstrated. A new series of low-pressure, high-density polyethylene crates are shown that are light, easy to keep clean, make no noise, obviate the necessity for repairs, cut down damage to fish and injuries to workmen, and can be stacked either inside or on top of each other for easy storage. Also they are more lasting than other types of containers.

This film has been generally well received by specialized audiences (Institute of Oceanography and Marine Research, trainees).

Use: Anyone interested or involved in fish-handling methods, including fisheries trainees.

ALL THE FISH IN THE SEA

28 min; colour; English; 1971

Producer and distributor: United Nations, New York

The exploitation of vast shoals of fish off the coast of Peru has led to the development of a large industry producing fishmeal, especially for livestock feeding. It would seem, however, that overfishing has harmed the "anchoveta" stocks on which the industry is based, unbalancing the environment. The producers point out also, that too little of the harvest of protein is going to the Peruvian population who have a great need for extra protein in their diets and that developing countries must clearly identify their objectives and analyse carefully short-range and long-range benefits of fishing a given resource.

The film is constructed around a series of interviews of persons authoritative in the fields of fishery policy, nutrition and in particular of the Peruvian Minister of Fisheries. Despite the obvious differences in their outlooks and the fact that no two situations are alike, the film can be of some interest to professional audiences concerned with a history of fishery development, fishery planners and, to some extent, nutritionists.

ACUACULTURE 75

20 min; colour; French; 1976

Producer: Ceres Films, France.

Distributor: CNEXO, Délégation à l'Information

Much information is given on the methods used to increase protein supplies by fish farming. We see some very good pictures, mostly taken with the electron microscope, on the embryonic development of several species of fishes, either from wild genitors, or from parents raised in captivity, on their feeding and on the various stages of their life cycle, all under careful management.

Use: For students and trainees in fish farming, in French-speaking countries; for government authorities involved in fishery planning and development.

BETTER BONELESS COD

33 min; b/w; English; 1949

Producer and distributor: National Film Board of Canada

The film describes the cleaning and disinfection with formalin, etc., carried out on the fishing vessels and in the salt fish plants in eastern Canada. Fishing with set lines and troll lines and proper gutting and storage of the fish aboard are shown in detail, as well as the preparation of the fish ashore (cutting, splitting) and mistakes which should be avoided. Very complete instructions are given in the methods used for the production of salted cod.

Extremely varied audiences of fishery trainees have found the film quite interesting, either as regards general aspects of fish processing or concerning preparation of cod in particular.

Use: Recommended for trainees fishing for cod or cod-like species in developing countries.

(A) BIG COUNTRY (THE ABROLHOS ISLANDS)

31 min; b/w; English

Producer and distributor: ABC National Television, Australia

The Abrolhos are a group of small islands in the Indian Ocean 50 miles (80 km) from the coast of western Australia and 200 miles (320 km) north of Perth. Originally inhabited by castaways from shipwrecks, and mutineers, the islands are now the centre of a thriving cooperative crayfish industry with a five-month season from March to August, after which the fishermen return to the mainland. Several of these fishermen and their wives are interviewed, and aspects of the social life of the itinerant island community are documented. The telefilm also refers to the wildlife to be found on the Abrolhos islands.

While the film is rather of the narrative, historic type, it contains several sequences of great interest on baiting and catching crayfish.

Use: Can be of interest to general audiences, in particular those studying various gears and methods, specifically for catching crayfish.

BUILDING A FERRO-CEMENT FISHING BOAT

27 min; colour; English; 1971

Producer and distributor: UN/FAO

Using techniques similar to those developed by the Italian architect Luigi Nervi, FAO builds a 37 t fishing boat from cement and wire mesh. The advantages of this method are shown to include the relative cheapness of the raw materials as compared with conventional boatbuilding, less need for skilled labour and a greater resistance of the finished boat to deterioration. The film follows the construction step by step from the design to the sea trials. Filmed in Thailand.

This film was unusually well received by many different audiences. The method shown was that currently employed when the film was made. Other, more modern techniques are now in frequent use, but the general comments and indications of procedure are still relevant.

Use: Government officials and commercial boatyards to give them an indication of the possibilities of this method of construction; boatbuilders and boatbuilding trainees, to demonstrate the techniques and show material and equipment required.

CARIBBEAN SEA HUNT

19 min; colour; English; 1972

Producer and distributor: UNDP/FAO

Illustrates the activities of a fisheries development project in operation jointly between the United Nations Development Programme, FAO and the governments of various countries in the Caribbean region. Referring to the need for development (more than U.S.$40 million a year are at present spent on importing fish from outside the area), the film goes on to document the resources survey being carried out from two 82 ft (25 m) vessels under the supervision of FAO personnel. Trainee fishermen are seen receiving practical instruction in tuna pole fishing, mechanical reel fishing for snapper and longlining for the under-utilized shark.

Use: Informative for trainees, especially fishermen, as the fishing techniques are shown in quite some detail. Also interesting for fishery development planners, and as a documentary for the general public.

CEUX DU CHALUT (TRAWLERMEN)

15 min; colour; French

Producer and distributor: Office de documentation par le film, France

The camera accompanies a French trawling vessel on a typical fishing voyage. Shooting and hauling of the nets are shown. The catch is sorted, eviscerated, washed and lowered into hold. The film ends with return to port and the dockside fish auction.

While some specialized audiences (Fishery Training Schools) have found the film very interesting others, equally specialized, were not very impressed, as this type of trawling was not of immediate practical interest to them.

Use: This is an old film but it can still be recommended for trainee audiences (fishermen) of selected developing countries.

COMING BACK OF THE RED SEA BREAM

32 min; colour; English; 1969

Producer and distributor: Cinesell Inc., Japan

Rearing of red sea bream in an almost natural environment and in well controlled captivity increased declining stocks of red sea bream in the Seto Inland Sea in Japan. We are shown the mass production of seed fry and many pictures taken with the electron microscope familiarize us with techniques applied to spawning, incubation, and rearing of fingerlings. The use of sonic methods to induce sea bream to form into schools to feed is documented.

Didactic approach. Beautiful photography and microphotography teach us the results which can be obtained with patience and ingenuity.

Use: For fishery training, in particular of specialist audiences interested in the development of mariculture methods.

COMO SE PRODUCE EL BACALAO (HOW SALTED COD IS PRODUCED)

10 min; b/w; Spanish

Producer: Toralf Sand, Norway

Distributor: Association of Norwegian Codfish Exporters, Norway

Norwegian fishermen are shown fishing for cod in the Arctic Ocean. Heads, guts and spines are removed, and soon after being caught the fish is put on ice. After unloading in port, it is immediately washed, trimmed, salted and dried. Preparation for export is shown: cod is transported to world markets in refrigerated vessels.

Use: This film, although quite outdated, is of interest for the training of fishermen and fish processing personnel in countries where cod and cod-like species are captured, especially with regard to appropriate handling and processing practices.

COSECHAS DE PLATA (SILVER HARVEST)

21 min; colour; Spanish

Producer and distributor: Per Høst, Norway (for Reklamefondet for Den Norske Hermetik kindustri)

The island-dotted coastline and fjords of Norway, herring and sardine fishing grounds, are shown in aerial photographs. Herring fishing with a purse seine is pictured, as well as the details of the trip of a typical Norwegian clipper fishing for sardines. After the fish-schools have been located, a huge purse seine is put out by men in small boats. While a huge part of the catches of herrings is reduced into fishmeal and oil, sardines are prepared for canning, and their processing is shown in much detail as well as various ways of serving them.

Use: Rather old but still definitely useful for general fishery training, and in particular in the fields of fishing (use of gear) and of processing. Also suitable for general audiences; the sardine dishes shown are quite appetizing.

DESALTING THE SEAS

17 min; colour; English; 1967

Producer and distributor: U.S. Atomic Energy Commission

The film deals with the growing shortage of water in a famine-threatened world of expanding population; various methods of purifying salt-water, crystallization, a squeezing, of "membrane process"; and distillation powers by nuclear energy are shown. Cost reduction can be achieved through the installation of dual-purpose nuclear-electric desalinization plants which will purify water but will also produce large-scale electric power.

Use: Government planners and decision-makers at the highest level.

DIESEL ENGINE - IDEAL DIESEL CYCLE

6 min; b/w; English; 1952

Producer and distributor: McGraw Hill Book Co., U.S.A.

The processes that are repeated in the diesel-engine cycle are explained with the aid of diagrams showing the motion of a piston in a cylinder. Ideal conditions are assumed, and the resulting ideal diesel cycle is plotted on a pressure-volume diagram while the actual processes are taking place. Factors affecting efficiency are discussed.

Use: This very diagrammatic and highly technical film is educational and useful for trainee mechanics (shipboard and land operations) provided they already have some knowledge of diesel engines.

DIESEL ENGINE LUBRICATION

31 min; b/w; English

Producer and distributor: Mobil Oil Company, U.K.

After identifying the different uses to which diesel engines are put, including the powering of lorries, trains and sea-going vessels, the film proceeds to explain in detail the operating principles of the two-stroke, the four-stroke and the double-acting and two-stroke diesel engine. The selection of correct lubricants and the purification of oil are discussed.

Use: This film is presented in a very simple and didactic fashion, with many very clear diagrams and provides a very good and thorough lesson on diesel engines, and it is, therefore, of educational value to trainees in engine mechanics in all the fields where diesel engines find their application.

DPA FUEL PUMP

20 min; b/w and colour; English

Producer and distributor: Perkins Engines Ltd., U.K.

The working principles and advantages of the use of the distributor type fuel injection pump in high-speed diesel engines are illustrated. Animated diagrams show the cycle of fuel injection, which is also demonstrated in actual use.

Use: A specialized instructional film for trainee mechanics (marine and automechanics) or users of diesel engine vehicles or equipment.

(THE) EARTH AND MANKIND
PART 5: CAN THE EARTH PROVIDE?

28 min; b/w; English; 1960

Producer and distributor: National Film Board of Canada

The development of new food-growing territories is discussed and limitations are pointed out. New sources of food, such as sea plankton, seaweed, algae, and plant growth without soil, are under investigation.

Work on the development of artificial foods is shown, but these will not replace food grown on the land within the foreseeable future. In spite of all efforts to increase food supplies, the strong possibility of worldwide hunger in the future is stressed.

Use: For general audiences.

ELECTRONIC FISH FINDERS

18 min; colour; English, French; 1974

Producer and distributor: National Film Board of Canada

Uses both animation and live photography to explain the fundamental principles of the operation of electronic fish-finding equipment on trawlers. How sound pulses and their returning echoes can reveal the location, density and depth of fish shoals and the type of sea-bottom below.

Excellent explanations. Very well received by specialist audiences.

Use: For fishery trainees, in particular fishermen (skippers, etc.) with a keen interest in the subject matter.

EMBRYONIC DEVELOPMENT OF FISH

28 min; colour; English, French; 1961

Producer and distributor: National Film Board of Canada

Some greatly magnified pictures of the eggs, and of the various stages of the development of the embryos of several fish species are shown.

Use: This film should prove of great interest for the training of fishery biologists, and of natural history students in general.

(THE) END OF THE NANCY J.

22 min; colour; English

Producer and distributor: National Film Board of Canada

The accident-potential of a small fishing boat is quite high and therefore all the life-saving devices have to be installed immediately. Tomorrow may be too late.

The comments from the fishermen and fishery training audiences prove that this type of approach is direct and impressive.

Useful to increase awareness of crew-members on the hazards hidden on a fishing-boat and the way to obviate them.

Use: For fishing trainees at all levels.

EXPERIMENT AT SZARVAS

24 min; b/w; English; 1966

Producer and distributor: Magyar Radio es Televizio, Hungary

The film explains the scientific techniques developed at the experimental fish breeding station at Szarvas, Hungary. The breeding of carp is shown with injection of pituitary hormone into the female to hasten ovulation. The ova are stripped, artificially inseminated and incubated. The hatchlings, reared in special nursery ponds, are fed on zooplankton. As they grow, they are transferred to larger ponds where they develop to marketable size. Duck breeding is also carried out at Szarvas, and the film shows the important relationship between duck production and fish breeding in ponds built on sodic soils. The ducks are raised in large numbers on the fish ponds. Their manure, abundant in organic compounds, fertilize the water, giving rise to a dense growth of microfauna and flora upon which fish feed. After two or three years, the ponds are drained and rice or maize is grown on the pond bed. After harvest, the ponds are again used for fish and duck raising. The film shows how this system of crop rotation ensures very high yields.

This film was well received in Asia and Africa where Fishery Training Schools and Courses found it of great interest.

Use: Fisheries agricultural planners; training of aquaculturists.

EXPLORING A FISHERY HARBOUR SITE

23 min; colour; English; 1974

Producer and distributor: FAO, Rome

One frequent problem of small coastal fisheries is the lack of harbours and fish handling facilities. This film shows what has been done to establish new fishing harbours along the Indian coast. A team of UNDP/FAO engineers is shown exploring a potential harbour site in Tamil Nadu state, at the southern tip of the subcontinent. Aided by Indian counterparts, the engineers conduct surveys and soil samplings, prepare plans for piers and other installations for the construction of the proposed port for small and medium-sized fishing boats. We are shown the work in progress and the methods employed, which are partly very simple and traditional.

Use: Fishery planners and fishery men in developing countries with similar problems of providing shelter for their small boats.

FARIO ET LES PECHEURS (FARIO AND THE FISHERMEN)

30 min; colour; German, subtitles in French; 35 mm only

Producer: "Je Vois Tout" Films, France

Distributor: Ministry of Agriculture, France

The life of a wild trout during different seasons of the year is pictured. Two fishermen, one from the Pyrennes and the other from Normandy, demonstrate fishing methods used in different seasons. Artificial fertilization of the trout and incubation and birth of the young are shown in a modern fish breeding station.

FISCH UND WASSER (FISH AND WATER)

15 min; colour; German

Producer and distributor: A.I.D., Federal Republic of Germany

The film shows the effects of increasing pollution on various species of freshwater fish in Germany. In freshwater mountain streams and rivers, fish live in ecological balance with the insects and aquaflora upon which they feed.

Use: For German-speaking general public and in particular school children to increase their awareness to water as a source of food and the need to keep it as such.

FISH CULTIVATION

36 min; colour; English; 1968

Producer and distributor: Nippon Hoso Kyokay (Japan Broadcasting Corporation)

Japanese research workers are now able to control the culture of about 60 species of fish and shellfish to fertilize the seabed and increase marine resources. The film describes modern scientific techniques, developed over 10 years of research, and used for the breeding of prawns, red sea bream, lion-fish, salmon, common octopus, etc. Shows the rehabilitation of overexploited marine areas through the husbandry of selected species.

This very detailed review of the possibilities of human intervention in aquatic life, to reduce the effects of uncontrolled fishing and post-harvest losses, and to develop fishing industries, is quite fascinating through its beautiful colour photography, to the interested layman, to anyone dealing with fishery development, but above all to specialized audiences of fishery trainees, in particular in the field of research applied to mariculture.

(THE) FISHERIES OF ZAMBIA

16 mm; colour; sound; English; 1972

Producer: Fisheries Service, Department of Wildlife, Fisheries and National Parks, Zambia

Distributor: Zambia Information Services

This film describes the traditional fisheries of Zambia as compared with the modern techniques that permit present day quality demands to be catered for.

The main part of this documentary is devoted to the biological aspects of the fisheries of such species as tilapia, Limnothrissa spp. and Stolothrissa spp. etc. Fishing boats of the past and present times, as well as traditional and modern processing methods, are shown.

Use: This film, which was produced by the Government of Zambia for public relations purposes, is suitable for the training of fishery biologists in countries with similar conditions.

FISH FARMING

28 min; colour; English 1975

Producer and distributor: Provincial Education Media Centre, Canada

An experimental aquaculture programme on Coho salmon is shown through all the stages, from the collection of sperm from ripe males to the finished product being prepared in a restaurant.

Use: Aquaculturists, in particular trainees and extension workers in this particular field.

FISH FARMING IN THE HIMALAYAS

28 min; colour; English/Hungarian; 1971

Producer and distributor: Magyar Radio es Televizio, Hungary/FAO

Traditional methods of farming the soil in Nepal lead to protein deficiency. To overcome this, fish culture stations have been established in various parts of the country, to supplement the natural fish resources which have been traditionally caught in baskets or nets of various types. The film shows a successful FAO initiative; a project has established fish farming on a modern commercial scale. We are shown each step, from the production of fingerlings by induced breeding and artificial fertilization, through the release of young fry in rice paddies, to fish-cum-duck production.

Extremely ingenious devices have been used, made from locally available material.

Altogether this film is an extremely good example of a successful fishery development project.

Use: Interesting for general audiences and useful for fishery trainees, particularly in the field of aquaculture development; also for development planners.

FISH FARMING IN JAPAN

30 min; colour; English; 1967

Producer: Cinesell Japan, Inc., Japan

Distributor: Association of Marine Stock Farming of the Seto Inland Sea, Japan

Studies are made on the changing conditions of the sea, tidal fluctuations and the causes of unexpectedly high yields. Microphotography shows the organisms upon which fish feed. The waste products of this feeding fall to the seabed as "marine snow" to be reutilized as food. Few of the millions of eggs laid by the octopus or prawn ever hatch in the sea. More eggs hatch under the controlled conditions of the research station. The film shows how offspring, thus produced, are released into the sea. The cultivated offspring of sea bream and rainbow trout are similarly discharged into the sea. Rainbow trout fishermen of the Seto Inland Sea have made hauls up to four times higher than average in the year following the release of cultivated marine stock.

Didactic enough for specializing trainees. Beautiful photography to attract other audiences. Comments from specialized audiences have been enthusiastic.

Use: For general fishery training, especially audiences interested in mariculture - to develop awareness of possible increases of fish stocks.

Also for general public, in particular school children, even young ones - to develop interest in animal life, fish husbandry and its possible contribution to human food.

FISHING FOR A LIVING

11 min; colour; English

Producer and distributor: Johnson Hunt Production, U.S.A.

Presents the boats, equipment and methods used by the purse seining fleet, as well as the men repairing the boats and nets, and stowing the food necessary for a typical fishing voyage. The search, the finding of a school of tuna, and the setting of the huge seine are seen. An animated underwater sequence explains how the net is closed and pulled in. Final scenes show fish being taken from the net and stowed in refrigerated holds.

Use: For training at various levels in the fields of fishing methods and gear, and fish handling on board.

FISHING GROUNDS OF THE WORLD

12 min; b/w; English

Producer and distributor: The Rank Organization, U.K.

An animated map shows four of the main fishing grounds of the world. The northwest European fishing grounds are selected to demonstrate how fish are caught and utilized. A trawler is seen leaving Hull in the United Kingdom for Bear Island in the Arctic, and various sequences show mending of the net on the outbound journey and the shooting of the trawl. The principle of trawl fishing is explained graphically and then the hauling of the trawl is pictured. Some sequences show the work aboard a trawler in rough seas, the gutting and packing of the fish aboard and later unloading.

Use: This film though obsolete, remains useful to show selected audiences traditional fishing methods and gear, as well as fish handling and processing on board.

FISHING PARTNERS

20 min; b/w; English

Producer and distributor: National Film Board of Canada

A scientist tells his laboratory assistant the story of his first years in a Gaspé fishing village (Canada), where he and some colleagues came to help the fishermen in their hard struggle to improve their living from fishing. But much time an patience were needed before they would accept science as a working partner. Now the scientist's boat, the CYANEA leading the fleet out to a new cod fishing ground, is the symbol of better times for Gaspé.

Use: Educational for audiences of fishermen, including trainees, who are informed as to the tasks and advantages of fishery research.

FISH SPOILAGE CONTROL

10 min; colour; English; 1957

Producer and distributor: National Film Board of Canada

This animated cartoon explains, in a clear and simple manner, the importance of care and cleanliness in every link of the distribution chain of fish to avoid spoilage from bacteria. Methods to ensure that the consumer receives fresh, safe fish are illustrated.

It was extremely well received by nearly all the audiences to whom it was shown: fishery trainees; fish handling and processing operatives; research staff, crews and children.

Use: Informative for fish handlers and distributors, and for fish marketing study groups. Also for general audiences, to increase their awareness of the needs and methods of fish handling and processing.

FOOD FROM THE SEA

17 min; colour; English

Producer and distributor: Perkins Engines Ltd., U.K.

Sri Lanka's traditional fishing sailboats have been gradually replaced by inboard and outboard motorboats and motorized fishing clippers. The Sri Lanka Fisheries Corporation decided to begin replacing old craft in 1960, and studies were made of equipment needs, and of the conditions of fish storage and marketing. FAO assisted in biological research and testing fishing craft. The U.K. Freedom from Hunger Campaign helped rebuild the fleet after crafts were damaged by a typhoon. Catches have greatly increased. Fish imports are no longer necessary, and now the goal is to supply export markets.

A well-documented history of fishery development. Technical enough to interest non-specialist fishery trainees but still general enough to attract audiences with little previous training.

Audiences from developing countries found the film very interesting.

Use: Of interest to government officials or cooperatives and fishermen interested in fisheries mechanization and development.

FORELLEN AUS DEM MEER (Trout from the Sea)

10 min; colour; German

Producer and distributor: Westdeutscher Rundfunk/Fernsehen, Federal Republic of Germany

A documentary on the raising of sea trout in Norway, as part-time employment for fishermen.

All the major issues pertinent to mariculture, aquaculture in general, are raised: profitability, origin of fingerlings, marketing of the harvest - in this particular case, the cooperative approach has been adopted. The main problem is related to the determination of the proper formula for the feed. The Norwegian Government's intervention has been instrumental in the development of this activity.

Use: Fishery development planners; fishermen's cooperatives; trainees in mariculture; natural science and fish biology students.

FORSCHUNG - FUR ALLE (RESEARCH - FOR ALL)

28 min; colour; German; 1971

Producer and distributor: Federal Ministry for Food, Agriculture and Forestry, Federal Republic of Germany

Shows the work of several specialized institutes in the Federal Republic of Germany involved in research into milk, bread, fish, fruit and vegetables. Advanced technology is used in tests either to improve quality or to develop new processes in the preservation and packaging of foodstuffs. Customers in a supermarket form a link between sections of the film.

Use: Development planners and research workers in the field of food technology and in particular in practical work on quality control and laboratory testing of foodstuffs.

FREEZING FISH AT SEA

14 min; colour; English; 1970

Producer and distributor: Central Office of Information, U.K.

Demonstrates handling, freezing and storing the catch aboard a freezer-trawler. Emphasizes quality aspects in handling and storage.

Use: Specialized audiences (fishermen on board large high-sea fishing vessels and processors on shore) including trainees, will benefit immensely from this very thorough and extremely well-documented film. The approach of the teacher, very direct and personal, is particularly valuable for training purposes.

(THE) FRESHER THE BETTER

14 min; colour; English; 1966

Producer and distributor: U.S. Atomic Energy Commission

Preservation of fresh seafoods in the United States by radiation pasteurization to extend refrigerated shelf life up to three times that of unirradiated fresh seafood is described in this semitechnical film. The method is shown whereby cobalt 60 is used to reduce the bacterial count in frozen fish by 99.9 percent. Emphasis is placed on the fact that foods processed in this way are safe for human consumption, and that each item will be approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration before it is offered to the public.

Use: Food processing industry; general public as information on one peaceful use of atomic energy possibility.

FUNDAMENTALS OF FISH SPOILAGE

15 min; colour; English, French; 1962

Producer and distributor: National Film Board of Canada

Shows, in greatly magnified close-up, exactly what happens when fish spoil. A high-powered lens and animated drawings are used to illustrate chemical and biological changes in the tissues of fish when improperly handled or stored. The film illustrates the difference in texture and keeping quality when fish are handled according to tested methods.

Use: For audiences, including trainees, involved in handling and processing.

(THE) GOLDEN EGG (MEXICO)

27 min; b/w; English; 1961

Producer and Distributor: UN Office of Public Information, U.S.A.

This film tells how the fishermen near Lake Pátzcuaro in Mexico have learned to supplement their income through raising and selling eggs and poultry. Working with the United Nations experts, they turned from their traditional ways of fishing for an uncertain living to new endeavours in the raising of chickens and selling through cooperatives.

Use: Of particular interest to audiences concerned with integrated rural development.

(A) GOOD VALVE JOB PAYS

24 min; b/w; English

Producer and distributor: Ethyl Corporation, U.S.A.

Demonstrates methods of cleaning, examining and grinding employed in the maintenance of internal combustion engine valves. The micrometer is used to check the valve for wear or distortion in shape, and tests are made to ensure the correct valve-face contact in the cylinder.

Use: Instructional for mechanical trainees.

HANDLING FROZEN FISH ON SHORE

18 min; colour; English; 1969

Producer and distributor: Central Office of Information, U.K.

Shows in a didactive way how fish catches are processed, frozen and stored before they are sold to the consumer. Also shows mishandling of fish before and after freezing on shore and during distribution in cold chain. Points out ways of improving present procedures.

While some audiences (specialized workshops) found the film a bit outdated, others thought the explanations about fish spoilage and the methods to avoid them were extremely interesting.

Use: For specialist audiences (fish processing and marketing) and in particular for trainees, members of fishery cooperatives and fishermen.

HANDLING THE CATCH

17 min; colour; English; 1962

Producer and distributor: Central Office of Information, U.K.

A trawler sails for five days to reach the northern fishing grounds of the Atlantic, and spends two weeks catching, preserving and landing high quality white fish. Finding and catching the fish is only half the battle, and the importance of cleanliness, care, cooling in order to preserve a profitable catch is stressed.

Use: For audiences, including trainees involved in fishing and processing.

(A) HELPING HAND

28 min; colour; English; 1970

Producer and distributor: Robert Halmi Inc., U.S.A.

The film illustrates the help being given by the United Nations Development Fund, through FAO, to fisheries projects in three Asian nations: India, the Republic of Korea, and the Philippines. The meagre catch of the ancient dip-nets at Cochin, southwest India, is contrasted with the modern trawler operations off-shore. This development is part of a joint Indo-Norwegian project. The work of the UNDP/FAO Coastal Fishing Training Centre at Pusan, Republic of Korea, is also shown, in which cadet fishermen receive training on both land and sea. Experts from FAO are helping a government agriculture/fish farming project, to increase yields from the soil of the Philippines. The film emphasizes the point that, whereas meat protein is a luxury in Asia, fish protein is a necessity.

Audiences in most developing countries were quite interested in this account of what technical assistance can do to improve conditions of life of destitute rural communities.

Use: For rural communities with a potential for fishery development. Also for general audiences to demonstrate the usefulness of development aid.

HOME TO THE SEA

27 min; colour; English; 1974

Producer and distributor: United Nations, New York

Although the food, mineral and energy potential of the oceans are important for man's future, its wealth is not limitless. The film shows why the oceans should be regarded as the property of all mankind and stresses the view that only through global cooperation can their health and productivity be maintained.

Use: Of particular interest to audiences concerned with oceanographic, environmental and international studies.

HOOK, LINE AND SINKER

20 min; colour; English; 1959

Producer and distributor: Esso Petroleum Company Ltd., U.K.

The film was made during the maiden voyage from Aberdeen, Scotland, of the great line-fishing vessel GLENSTRUAN. We are introduced into the hard life on board, with all the various jobs of baiting, throwing the line, and fishing and processing.

Use: Of educational interest to fishermen and fisheries trainees (fishermen, processors, etc.). Very well received by all the audiences who saw the film (fishermen research staff, veterinary institute, training courses in various fields of fisheries).

IGNITION AND SPARK PLUGS

19 min; b/w; English

Producer and distributor: Champion Spark Plug Co., U.S.A.

The first part of the film graphically details the purpose and function of the spark plug in modern internal combustion engines. Animated diagrams show the manner in which low electrical voltage from the battery is converted into high voltage surges which are passed to electrodes in the spark plug causing it to ignite the fuel in the cylinder. Malfunctions of old or worn spark plugs are explained. The second part of the film gives advice on the correct methods to employ when testing and servicing used spark plugs.

Use: Educational for trainees in mechanics.

INDUCED BREEDING

23 min; colour; English; 1975

Producer and distributor: Films Division, Government of India

Shows the technique of induced fish breeding and illustrates how it ensures large-scale production of egg of one of the main species in aquacluture, i.e., carp.

Use: For specialists and trainees in the field of aquaculture.

(THE) INDUCED BREEDING AND REARING OF GREY MULLET

23 min; colour; English; 1975

Producer and distributor: Ahuimann Productions and Oceanic Institute, Hawaii, U.S.A.

In this film we follow step by step the efforts made to rehabilitate stocks depleted by overfishing or pollution. Juveniles can be captured, stocked in ponds and reared to maturity but it has also become possible to produce seed stock in hatcheries through breeding induced by gonado-tropin injections.

All the stages of incubation, and hatching, and development to juvenile size are shown in beautiful colour photography, often shot with the electron microscope.

Use: Fishery biologists and fish farming trainees; fishery development planners.

INTERDEPENDENCE OF POND LIFE

9 min; b/w; English

Producer and distributor: The Rank Organization, U.K.

The film shows the interrelationship of all the elements in the natural habitat of a pond: plants, bacteria, infusoria, larger pond creatures and fish all feed on each other and are indispensable to each other.

Use: The film uses a step by step didactic approach for general audiences and in particular for inland fish-farming study groups.

INTRODUCING THE TURBOCHARGER

8 min; colour; English

Producer and distributor: Perkins Engines Ltd., U.K.

The turbocharger is used more and more to expand the power of diesel engines without increasing their size or the number of cylinders. Its description is therefore of direct interest to anyone using or servicing diesel engines. Animated diagrams and sectionalized models are used in the film to explain the principles of the turbocharger and to compare the power output with that of a normally aspirated engine.

Use: An instructional film for trainee mechanics, including those specializing in marine engines.

INVISIBLE SEAFOOD

14 min; b/w; English; about 1954

Producer and distributor: University of Miami, U.S.A.

Menhaden, which supports the largest commercial fish catch in the United States waters, is used almost entirely in the preparation of fish meal and several valuable by-products.

Use: Though quite old, the film is still interesting in its processing aspects (production of fish meal and by-products).

ISAIAH - KARIBA FISHERMAN

16 mm; colour; sound; English, 1963

Producer: Central African Film Unit

Distributor: Zambia Information Services

The film shows a training programme for Zambezi River Valley farmers, whose land was inundated by Lake Kariba created by the Kariba Dam. Training is done at the Sinazongwe Fisheries Training Centre specially built for this purpose. Training in fishing with gill-nets and some smoking marketing is also shown.

Use: This film, which was produced by the Government of Zambia for public relations purpose is technically of little interest, but could be usefully shown in training courses for extension workers, as following the training extension efforts are shown aimed at helping the new fishermen get established in their new profession.

JOURNEY OF THE STAR-KIST

40 min; colour; English

Producer and distributor: Star-Kist Foods Inc., U.S.A.

The film follows the STAR-KIST and its crew on a marathon search for tuna which takes them from San Diego to Panama, the Galápagos islands and then to waters off the coast of Peru. The fishermen use pole-and-line. Bait is seined and kept alive on board. The ship passes through a hurricane, and wildlife on the Galápagos islands is seen. Finally a large school of tuna is sighted and the film shows the fierce activity as 12 fishermen haul 360 tons of tuna fish - one by one - from the sea with pole-and-line.

Enthusiastic comments were received from the most varied audiences (schools, cooperatives, fishery trainees, etc.). There is a direct, familiar approach, which makes the film extremely pleasant and valuable to fishermen and fishery trainee audiences as it shows in great detail each step in the preparation of the ship, and the gear, and the bait, and then the actual fishing methods, as well as handling and processing on board. The beautiful colour photography also makes the film very interesting to general audiences and lovers of life and adventure at sea.

Use: Informative for pelagic fishing trainees and for general audiences.

KUTTER, H. 71

10 min; colour; Danish

Producer: Ministeriernes Filmudvalg, Denmark

Distributor: Statens Filmcentral, Denmark

The film shows how a young fisherman, who has fished on other boats for some time, obtaines a loan which helps him to build his own boat under the credit programme of the Danish fisheries authorities. Inspectors ascertain that the money is well spent, i.e., that the boat is built according to government specifications.

Use: Of interest to fishermen concerned with improving their livelihood by taking up credit, and to Government or other authorities aware of the advantages of extending credit facilities.

LAW OF THE SEA (INTERNATIONAL ZONE NO. 150)

28 min; colour; English; 1973

Producer: UN/OPI New York - UNTV

Who owns the oceans? The recent history of the extension of limits of the territorial seas illustrates the urgency of convening a Conference on the Law of the Sea. The film gives some biological information on fishes, shows an auction hall, a processing plant and describes briefly how some countries keep a check on pollution in their waters. We see how a computor determines if fish is suitable for human consumption, and are informed that conventions were signed to end dumping oil and other poisonous substances at sea. Maps are presented illustrating the agreed new maritime boundaries, modern techniques for the exploitation of the resources of the seas are depicted. Finally, the problems which have to be faced by the Conference on the Law of the Sea are described.

Use: Trainees in general fisheries development and law and political science students.

LIFE FROM THE SEA

27 min; colour; English

Producer and distributor: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan

Early Japanese woodcuts illustrate the long involvement of Japan with fisheries. Today, 50 percent of animal protein in the Japanese diet comes from marine products. The film shows all aspects of modern fishery management and the development of off-shore and oceanic fishing, regulations to protect resources and the use of improved equipment. Inland fisheries are also featured, in which culture of many fish species from the spawning stage under controlled conditions produces carefully reared fry. The cultivation of plankton and the processing and marketing of seafood are also shown. Students from various countries are seen studying at the Japanese International Fisheries Training Centre.

Use: Instructional and informative for fisheries trainees in all fields, and at all levels and all audiences interested or active in fishery development. Beautiful photography makes the film suitable also as a documentary for general audiences.

LOCAL FISH SUPPLY

10 min; b/w; English

Producer and distributor: The Rank Organization, U.K.

The film opens with the unloading of trawlers at the fishing ports, and with the aid of an animated railway map of the United Kingdom, it shows the movement of fish to the large cities, including London, where Billingsgate is shown as a typical fish market of a large city. Details of the buying and selling of fish at Billingsgate and a typical London fishmonger purchasing his day's supply are shown.

Use: This rather old film now is of historical interest as a documentary for general consumer audiences, especially in Britain.

LUBRICATING GREASES

27 mins; b/w; English

Producer and distributor: Mobil Oil Company, U.K.

Starts by illustrating the fact that man's invention of the wheel brought with it the problem of lubrication, then proceeds to explain the making of grease as compared to oil and the ypes of machines in which, today, it is used as a lubricant instead of oil. Describing grease as a "plastic solid", the film explains how it is made in large commercial quantities by mixing powdered soap with oil. Basically, if the lubricant is to be used at high temperatures, a soap containing soda is used; for low temperatures or where water is present, a lime soap is used.

Use: The basic principles explained in this comparatively old film are still applicable today, and it is therefore of educational value for mechanics, including on fishing boats and in the fish handling and processing industry. Suitable for trainee-mechanics.

(A) MAN'S WORLD

20 min; colour; English; 1973

Producer: Anthony Barrier Prod. Ltd., U.K.

A very lively film on the life on board a fishing vessel. Following the trainee fishermen in the classroom as well as on board, we get a very good idea of what types and amount of theoretical and practical training are required for a young boy to master the science of fishing and the art of seamanship.

Use: Trainee fishermen in fairly developed situations, i.e., in fisheries where medium to big fishing vessels, sophisticated gear and modern handling and processing methods are taken for granted.

MECHANICAL REFRIGERATION: HOW IT WORKS

21 min; b/w; English

Producer: U.S. Navy

Distributor: United World Films, Inc., U.S.A.

The functions, theory and operation of the important parts of refrigeration systems are explained in detail.

Though not specifically dealing with fisheries, this film has, obviously, very wide applications in that field.

Use: Of special interest to audiences whose work involved the preservation of fish through refrigeration.

MEN WHO FISH

30 min; b/w; English

Producer and distributor: United World Film, Inc., U.S.A.

The hard, unrewarding life of the typical Japanese fisherman and his family is shown in scenes from a small seaside village. While the men go to sea, the young women work eight to ten hours a day tilling the fields and the old people mend fishing nets. Recently, the younger fishermen have begun to form cooperatives, to have laws changed concerning fishing rights (which have belonged to the privileged few in the past), and to improve marketing conditions. This film points out how the fishermen's lives can be improved through their support of fishing cooperatives. Some audiences quite rightly remark that conditions leading to a desire for improvement are shown, rather than the ways and means to create cooperatives.

Use: Of interest to fishermen's communities who might benefit from getting together to form cooperatives.

MUSTAD AUTOLINE SYSTEM FOR MECHANIZED LONGLINE FISHERIES

22 min; Super-8; magnetic sound track; English; 1976

Producer and distributor: O. Mustad & Son, A/S, Norway

The film shows the advantages of the autoline system which permits a partial automation of the process of setting and hauling longlines with a reduced crew.

Use: Suitable for training in very advanced fisheries; demonstrates modern developments in longlining, in medium to large scale fisheries, with abundant capital but shortage of manpower.

NEW SOUND IN WELLA CHILAW

28 min; b/w; English; 1964

Producer and distributor: UN, New York

Deals with improved fishing practices introduced in Sri Lanka by the Government, with help from FAO. The film shows how outboard motors fixed to their traditional boats enabled the fishermen to go to more distant fishing grounds and return with larger catches. It also describes the development of a local engine-maintenance workshop run by a mechanic trained through the technical assistance programme and makes the point that outboard motors, like any other modern gadget, will only be adopted if users learn to do small repairs themselves.

Use: For audiences involved in fisheries development at the trainee as well as at the decision-making level.

NICHIMO

29 min; colour; English

Producer and distributor: The Nippon Gyomo Sengu Kaisha Ltd., Japan

Details of the manufacture and testing of different types of fish nets, made by the "Nichimo" firm of Japan, are picture. Forty percent of its products are exported, and it also supplies Japanese fishermen with heavy-duty supplies and lubricating oil for ships.

Use: Interesting for fishery planners and fleet manager. Fishermen seem to be more interested in a more varied and less industrial approach.

NORTHERN LAND

31 min; colour; English

Producer and distributor: KF Films, Filmvad, Sweden

Made on behalf of the Cooperative Unions of the Nordic countries, the film describes the development of cooperative fisheries in Finnmark, the northermost part of Norway. The fishing town of Kirkenes, destroyed by air raids in the second world war, is seen to have been completely rebuilt. The development of this and other Finnmark towns is shown to be largely due to the fishing cooperatives. Economic growth depends on the cooperation of fishermen and workers which enables them to improve fishing vessels and gear, to build their own freezing plants and to import consumer goods into their own shops. Inland slate quarries and mines are also seen to be part of the cooperative economy. More than 300 Lapps have formed a cooperative for the production and marketing of handicrafts and reindeer products. Their annual meeting is pictured. They find they solved their credit problems through cooperation. Traditional reindeer races are also shown.

The main scope of this film is obviously to show the advantages of production and distribution cooperatives. Though beautiful, sequences on Lapps may give the impression that the film is lengthy, and detract from its primary scope.

Use: For small fishermen communities, whose income and way of life may be greatly improved through a cooperative form of fishing, marketing and purchasing. General public, particularly schoolchildren.

OUR FISHERY IN THE FUTURE

26 min; colour; English; 1976

Producer: Educational Motion Picture Company Limited, Japan

Distributor: Fisheries Agency, Japan

The world seems likely to increase its dependence on foods of aquatic origin and this film shows some of the activities being carried out to increase the availability of fishery resources. Methods of attracting carp by electronic means, artificial propagation of fish and provision of fishways through dams for migratory fish are shown. The fish ladder at Bonneville Dam to facilitate the migration of salmon is a successful example of such a facility. An appeal is made to avoid pollution of the oceans, so as to protect fishery resources.

Use: For audiences including trainees involved in fishery development and ecology.

OUTBOARD FISHERMAN U.S.A.

27 min; colour; English; 1956

Producer and distributor: U.S. Department of the Interior

The film shows how the rugged, small, independent commercial fishermen, using outboard motors, contribute to the national economy; visits to ten areas of the United States and Alaska depict the catching of as many species of fish by different techniques.

Use: Of general interest to coastal (lake, river) fishermen and fisheries trainees.

PACIFIC HALIBUT FISHING

16 min; colour; English

Producer and distributor: U.S. Department of the Interior

The film shows how ice is taken aboard a halibut schooner before it leaves for the fishing grounds off the Alcutian Islands, indicates on animated maps the route followed by the boat, depicts repair work on machinery and gear being carried out on the way to the grounds, and pictures waste from a salmon cannery being picked up at Kodiak Island to be used later for baiting the longlines. Proper fishing grounds are found using an echo sounder. Methods for recovery of the halibut liver and its preservation in metal cans aboard are pictured.

Use: For the training of fishermen and fishing trainees in the fields of fishing methods and gear, and fish handling and processing.

PECES EN SU FINCA (FISH IN FARMS)

20 min; colour; Spanish; 1971

Producer and distributor: Federación Nacional de Cafeteros de Colombia

Demonstrates, partly through animated graphics, the potential for fish culture in ponds. Shows techniques for construction of ponds, stocking, feeding and harvesting. It also indicates the benefits of polyculture of fish.

Use: For aquaculturists, including trainees.

(LA) PECHE INDUSTRIELLE DU POISSON FRAIS

24 min; colour; French

Producer and distributor: Compagnie Radio-Maritime (CRM), France

The KLONDYKE , a stern-trawler based in Boulogne-sur-Mer, takes us on one of its fishing trips and we are given thorough instruction on all the aspects of life aboard a sophisticated fishing boat which handles the catch and ices it, without, however, processing it on board.

Use: Excellent film for the training of French-speaking crew members and prospective industrial fishermen.

(THE) PEOPLE OF KOLEVU

29 min; colour; English; 1960

Producer and distributor: Credit Union National Association, U.S.A.(See World Council of Credit Unions Inc.)

The story of a small fishing village in the Fiji Islands which was able to improve its standard of living by setting up a credit union is narrated by a villager. He constantly tried to find a way to improve conditions and offer the village children a better education. His early efforts failed until he learnt about credit unions and convinced the village to try out the idea. The people soon learn to save regularly, borrow wisely, and repay promptly, and within the first year they are able to improve their fishing fleet, buy an outboard motor, improve their agricultural methods, and acquire appliances for their homes.

Use: Of interest to fishermen who might see their hard life improved by a cooperative effort.

PESTICIDES IN FOCUS (Pesticides sur mesure)

23 min; colour; English; 1970

Producer and distributor: Shell Film Unit, U.K.

The disruption of the balance of nature, whenever land is brought under intensive cultivation, and the way in which the environment, out of balance, becomes a paradise for pests are explained. The use of pesticides to protect crops and to control diseases is documented. The current question surrounding the present and future use of pesticides is referred to, and the intensive research to find safe chemical compounds which will not bring further harm to the environment is shown. Screening of new pesticide compounds can take up to five years during which time their effects on humans, animals, soil, water, aquatic life, bees and birds are studied.

Use: Although a few sequences only relate to fisheries and their conservation, the film is of interest to fishery management planners and decision makers at government level. Informative for pesticide study groups and of general interest to environmental conservationists. Also for general audiences.

PURSE SEINING - A NEW AUSTRALIAN FISHERY

21 min; colour; English

Producer and distributor: CSIRO Film Unit, Australia

The film shows how Australian fisheries earlier were mainly coastal fisheries, with comparatively small returns. Diagrams of the purse seines and the actual setting and hauling of the net are shown in detail. The fishing was at times supported by a plane which assisted in locating the schools. Large catches of horse mackerel were obtained.

Use: Though some years old now, the film has proven extremely valuable in the training of numerous fishermen, who requested that it should be shown again. Some audiences with language problems would be interested in this type of film being produced in Spanish. This would obviously also apply to French. Lastly, specialists in the field of fishing gear strongly recommend that the film be updated, with the latest technical findings; the direct, didactic approach of the film (many very clear diagrams) should be maintained. Of general interest to fishery students studying fishery techniques.

PURSE SEINING IN NORWAY

10 min; colour; English

Producer: Lotvedt-Films, Norway

Distributor: A.S. Bergens Mekaniske Verksteder, Norway

Purse seining off the Norwegian coast is shown with the use of modern equipment. A school of fish is located by echo sounders. The film shows the technique whereby the school is encircled by the huge purse seine, which is handled and pulled in by a winch. The catch is loaded by a suction pump onto both sides of the hold so that preparations for the next catch can be made speedily

Use: For trainees in the field of fishing methods and gear.

RED RUNS THE FRASER

11 min; colour; English

Producer and distributor: National Film Board of Canada

The deep gorge of the Fraser river, shadowed by the mountain ranges of British Columbia, Canada, is a highway for the mysterious migration of the Pacific salmon. A natural wonder, puzzling to scientists, the fish migration of spring and summer provides renewed activity for fishermen and cannery workers. Projects of the International Commission to clear or bypass obstructions in the riverbed are shown.

Use: Of general interest to fishery planners and authorities responsbile for fishery management. Also interesting as a documentary for the general public.

REFRIGERATION

29 min; colour; English

Producer and distributor: I.C.I. Film Library, U.K.

The film sets out to show how refrigeration helps to preserve food, how it works, and how it is finding industrial applications, including the food industry. Various methods of refrigeration are shown: ice in the landing of fish in the United Kingdom, mechanical refrigeration in the transport of chilled and frozen meat from Argentina and Australasia. On its way to market meat is kept cold with dry ice; vegetables have their life prolonged by hydro-cooling; in a food-freezing factory fish and peas are prepared, packed and quick frozen. Animated diagrams show the principles of a compression model domestic refrigerator, and the working parts are identified in a factory where refrigerators are assembled. Further applications of refrigeration include the gas storage of apples, the manufacture of gas turbine blades from a frozen mercury pattern and a hypothermia operation in a hospital.

Use: Of general interest to general engineering students, but also in general fisheries schools and training courses.

RETAILING FISH

20 min; colour; English

Producer: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Distributor: U.S. Department of the Interior, and United World Films, Inc. U.S.A.

The film shows in considerable detail the cleaning of a fish retail shop, its equipment and the display of the fish. Some information is also given as to the best methods of storing supplies of fresh and frozen fish.

Use: Fish retailers and merchants; trainees in the fields of handling, processing and marketing fish, especially in fresh form.

THE RISING TIDE

31 min; b/w; English; 1949

Producer and distributor: National Film Board of Canada

This old film (about 1925) describes in considerable detail the development of the cooperative movement among the fishing population in eastern Canada. It indicates how in the earlier days the standard of living here was so low that many fishermen decided to leave the fishing centres and seek employment elsewhere. The Canadian Government decided to take steps to improve the situation by the establishment of cooperatives among the fishermen. The movement proved to be an economic success and was developed into more and more fields, including a long chain of consumers' cooperatives.

Despite the fact that the example used is now very far back in history, the basic problems and solutions have not changed everywhere yet.

Use: This film gives many details on every step of the emergence of the cooperative idea and then on the actual steps taken to put it into practice. For small-scale fishermen whose conditions of living are such that only cooperation between them, with Government help, can improve matters.

SALMON'S STRUGGLE FOR SURVIVAL

26 min; colour; English; 1957

Producer and distributor: National Film Board of Canada

This very lively film shows in great detail the life history of salmon in Canada, and the scientific methods applied to follow each stage of it within the context of the competitive uses of water. Pollution problems which industrial expansion might cause are described, as well as the scientific methods used to determine the quality of water, currents, etc., to analyse levels of pollution and their effects on fish mortality.

Use: For government audiences, especially authorities in charge of environment control and fishery development planning. For the general public.

SHARK PROCESSING IN THE CARIBBEAN

13 min; colour; English; 1972

Producer and distributor: UNDP/FAO

Shows pictures of a United Nations Development Programme/FAO fisheries development project aided by the Surinam Fisheries Foundation, in which sharks (an abundant fish in this region, but underutilized) are caught, processed and marketed. This experimental project is seen to be assisting in supplying fish needs in the Caribbean, where two thirds of the demand must be imported at a cost of U.S.$ 40 million annually. The shark meat is seen being salted, dried and smoked, or prepared as a smoked salmon substitute.

Use: Informative for fisheries trainees and planners in countries where shark resources are abundant and might contribute to the development of the country's wealth. Very interesting documentary for the general public.

SHRIMP PROCESSING MACHINERY

10 min; colour; English

Producer and distributor: The Peelers Co., U.S.A.

Machinery is demonstrated peeling, cleaning, deveining and automatically grading shrimp. The convenience of ready-to-use products is emphasized and practical packaging is pictured.

Use: In view of the recent increase of fishing for shrimp, this film is especially suitable for emerging producers of shrimp products in developing countries. Trainees from such countries in the fields of handling and processing of fishery products could greatly benefit from this film.

(THE) SIXTH CONTINENT (INTERNATIONAL ZONE No. 155)

28 min; colour; English; 1969

Producer: UN/OPI - New York - UNTV

Sequences are shown of how technology peeled off a depth of 200 m from the surface of the seas. We see exploratory work on sea-bottom measurement.

If we consider the sea-bed as an industrial area for the future, we are led to ask ourselves who owns it and who should. The arguments about area jurisdiction, the rights of land-locked countries, etc., are the subject of the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea.

We follow the BEN FRANKLIN, a peaceful submarine and we are shown dolphins, with their very fine sonar system who, hopefully, will assist man in acquiring knowledge on the depths of the sea.

And then we follow the activities of those who drill the North Sea, as it is expected that by 1980, the oceans will supply about 1/3 of the oil needs of the world.

The U.S.S.R. is engaged in ocean research, while Japan is more oriented toward mariculture.

We need to keep the sea-bed peaceful to be able to make use of its riches for the benefit of all.

Use: - General audiences, to create awareness of all the riches that the sea holds in store for us, and of the problems involved
- More particularly geography and low and/or political science students
- Trainees in general fisheries (intermediate or university level).

SMALLMOUTH BASS STUDIES IN CAYUGA LAKE

15 min; colour; silent with subtitles in English

Producer and distributor: New York State College of Agriculture, U.S.A.

The main phases of the smallmouth bass life history, which are under investigation, and the methods commonly employed in fishery biology (such as growth determination, marketing, tagging) are depicted.

Use: Informative for fisheries technicians engaged in research work in the fields of sampling and data collecting techniques, especially marking.

THEY SHALL NOT WANT

32 min; b/w; English

Producer and distributor: Agricultural Information Division, Philippines

The Philippine Government has concentrated on a number of tasks to cope with the basic needs: food, clothing and shelter, of an increasing population. The most important advances inlcude a rapid development of the country's poultry industry and effort in the field of fish farming and an increase in livestock.

About one third of the film is devoted to showing the great detail aquacultural practices applied in a Government fish farm.

Use: For agricultural development planners, especially in the southwest Pacific area, for fish farming trainees.

TIME OF MIGRATION

13 min; colour; English

Producer and distributor: Brandon Films, U.S.A.

The spring migration of the alewife is shown from the sea, where it matured, to its freshwater spawning grounds. When the eggs hatch, the small fish eat plankton, and when they are about 1 in (2.5 cm) long they swim to the sea where they will mature and return to spawn in three or four years' time.

Use: Informative for fishermen and trainees in fishery biology.

TOMORROW IS TOO LATE

29 min; colour; English; 1974

Producer and distributor: National Film Board of Canada

About Canadian fisheries and what fishermen and fisheries officers, with the aid of science, are doing to ensure that the industry flourishes. The film shows that some species of fish are already badly depleted, but that conservation and scientific management of fishing grounds can help maintain the balance.

Use: For audiences including Government services involved in general fishery training; for fishery trainees at beginner level, to show the importance and urgency of proper conservation and management measures.

TOP OVERHAUL

20 min; colour; English

Producer and distributor: Perkins Engines Ltd., U.K.

This film is intended to assist mechanics with the overhaul of the cylinder head of the 4.236 range of Perkins diesel engines. The maintenance items covered include compression testing; correct procedure for stripping, scraping the head face, valve seat and guide re-cutting, valve lapping and re-assembly of components. The proper sequence for retightening the cylinder head is also shown.

Use: Gives very thorough instruction for trainee mechanics or users of diesel-engine vehicles or equipment, including fishermen and in particular for personnel in areas where overhaul facilities are not easily accessible.

(THE) TORRY KILN

11 min; colour; English; 1960

Producer and distributor: Central Office of Information, U.K.

We are shown the advantages of a mechanical-smoking kiln, scientifically developed by the Torry Research Station over the traditional kilns still commonly used in many countries. Prepared for the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Torry Research Station, Aberdeen, this film is designed specifically for the fish-smoking industry.

Use: The traditional smoking process is described along with the more recent Torry kiln operation, therefore, the film is informative as well for the fish-smoking industry as for the training of small-scale fishermen.

TRAWLER FISHERMEN

23 min; colour; English; 1966

Producer and distributor: National Film Board of Canada

The film shows new machinery and electronic gear employed on modern fishing boats on the Grand Banks of Newfoundland. The trawler shown is of the stern trawling type that allows full nets to be hauled easily from the sea and then lifted up to spill the catch into cleaning troughs.

Use: Instructional in the field of fishing methods and gear.

TRAWLING

18 min; colour; English; 1962

Producer and distributor: Vickers Ltd., U.K.

A trawl winch is shown in action under working conditions at sea, in the course of the routine work that goes on aboard a trawler in fair weather and foul. The catch is unloaded on return to harbour and activities on the fish docks are pictured.

Use: Of interest to trawler fishermen and trainees in the field of fishing methods and gear.

TRAWLS IN ACTION II

27 min; b/w; English

Producer and distributor: Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, U.K.

From the earliest beginnings of trawling, the fishermen have had to content themselves with figuring out the shape and behaviour of their trawls in action on the bottom of the sea from various indirect telltale signs. This underwater film, showing four different trawls (English trawl, small trawl for flatfishes, herring trawl used by French and German fishermen and Scottish trawl) in action under given conditions of trawling speed, depth, length of warps, behaviour of otter boards, etc., gives answers to several questions which have long been debated.

Use: For trawler fishermen and fisheries trainees.

TREASURE OF THE SEAS

39 min; b/w; English

Producer and distributor: Ministry of Public Works, Kuwait

Traditional methods of fishing and boatbuilding in Kuwait are contrasted with the new fleet of modern trawlers. The voyage of one of these latter vessels is depicted as it sails the Persian Gulf trawling for shrimps. The catch is washed, graded and mixed with ice. The ship is equipped with its own ice factory and refrigeration plant. We see the shrimps being packed into cardboard boxes, pressed and frozen.

Use: Trainees in fishing, fish handling and processing. General audiences interested in the development of fishing resources.

TREATMENT OF RAW PRAWNS TO CONTROL BLACK SPOTS

15 min; colour; English

Producer and distributor: CSIRO, Australia

Black discoloration of prawns is due to chemical (enzymatic) reactions in the flesh. One rather effective way to prevent the formation of black spot, which may not be harmful but, being unsightly, is a cause of rejection by the consumers, is to dip the prawns in metabisulphite or sodiumbisulphide solutions, or to spray them with such solutions. The process is quite effective, but banned in various countries. The film gives a great amount of details, and is presented in a very didactic fashion.

Use: Of interest to shrimp processors, also for the general training of audiences interested in all aspects of fish handling and processing.

TUNA

16 min; colour; English, 1957

Producer and distributor: South Australian Government Tourist Bureau

The technique of pole fishing has made tuna catching a feasible new commercial venture in the waters off Port Lincoln, Australia. A typical voyage of a tuna clipper shows how a school of tuna is located, the technique used in catching them and how they are preserved on ice.

Use: Informative for fishermen and fisheries trainees.

TUNA FISHING

11 min; colour; English

Producer and distributor: Paul Hoefler Productions, U.S.A.

The different tuna species of commercial importance on the Pacific Coast of the United States are shown and their characteristics described. Maps indicate the location of the tuna fishing grounds of southern California, Central America and the Galápagos islands of Ecuador. Tuna has traditionally been fished with pole-and-lines fitted with barbless hooks, baited with feathers or live fishes. Sequences show fishing with seines for live bait off the coast of Central America. The bait is then stored in tanks aboard the tuna clippers. Tunas are now increasingly harvested with purse seines, and most clippers have been converted into purse seiners.

Use: For tuna fishermen and trainees to be instructed in the various tuna fishing techniques.

TUNA PACKING

11 min; colour; English

Producer and distributor: Paul Hoefler Productions, U.S.A.

We see all the stages of handling and processing in a big industrial complex from the moment the tuna is unloaded from the clipper to the point when the cans are shipped in big cartons.

Use: For audiences interested in sound industrial fish handling and processing practices, especially as regards tuna and similar species.

UNDERWATER STORY

20 min; b/w; English; 1951

Producer: Crown Film Unit, U.K.

Distributor: Central Office of Information, U.K.

The film was made in collaboration with the Marine Laboratory at Torry, Aberdeen, Scotland, and shows how marine scientists are tackling the problems of the fishing industry, how and why stocks of fish have been declining and what can be done to arrest the decline.

Use: Though a bit obsolete, this film remains of general interest to selected fishermen and fisheries trainees.

(THE) UNKNOWN SEA

14 min; colour; English, Norwegian; 1964

Producer and distributor: Norsk Dokumentarfilm, Norway

This marine research vessel has been provided to Kerala, south India under a joint Indo-Norwegian project; named Varuna after an Indian sea god; its object is to aid the Indian fishermen in improving their catch. While exploring the fishing zones, the various specialists on board measure wind forces, water temperatures, cloud formations and ocean currents. The feeding resources for fish are checked, as are also the conditions of the seabed. Sonar and a depth sounder are used to locate schools of fish. These are then reported to the local fishermen. Research is also carried out into the different species of fish to be found off the coast of Kerala.

Another film, "Will It Pay?" was devoted to the same project. This one, however, is more directly focused on the fisheries and fishing techniques and is therefore very suitable for training of skippers and crews, in the fields of fish finding, catching, processing and to show the various techniques of fishery research including biology.

Use: For groups interested in fishery development.

USE AND CARE OF HAND TOOLS, THE CHISELS

11 min; b/w; English

Producer and distributor: Proto Tools, U.S.A.

The different types of chisel which are used to cut, chip or remove wood and metal are shown in this training film. The method of grinding chisels to sharpen them is explained, as well as the correct way of using them.

Use: Excellent complement to training given by instructors; for engineering trainees.

USE AND CARE OF HANDTOOLS, THE HAMMER

10 min; b/w; English

Producer and distributor: Proto Tools, U.S.A.

A training film in which the variety of hammers available and the specific uses for which they are designed are explained. Correct methods of using both the hard and soft hammer are illustrated, and the need to keep handles and heads clean is emphasized.

Use: Excellent complement to training given by instructors; for engineering trainees.

USE AND CARE OF HAND TOOLS, THE PLIERS AND SCREWDRIVERS

14 min; b/w; English

Producer and distributor: Proto Tools, U.S.A.

Explains the correct use of different types of pliers in the holding of objects, bending of thin metals and cutting or wire. The film gives warning of what can result if pliers are misused, and recommends that they should be kept free from oil and grease. The second part of the film is about screwdrivers and describes the different ypes and sizes available, and the kind of job they are intended to do. The grinding of the screwdriver's shank is demonstrated, and the trainee is encouraged not to use this tool as a chisel, lever or scraper.

Use: Excellent complement to training given by instructors; for engineering trainees.

USE AND CARE OF HAND TOOLS, THE WRENCHES

19 min; b/w; English

Producer and distributor: Proto Tools, U.S.A.

Explains the wide range of tools which come under the general heading of wrenches. The six main groups shown in use include: open-end, adjustable, box, spanner wrench, inverted socket and socket. Correct methods of employing these are explained in detail, and the film emphasizes the need to keep implements clean and to generally take care of them.

Use: Excellent complement to training given by instructors; for engineering trainees.

(THE) VANISHING BREED (MAN BUILDS, MAN DESTROYS)

28 min; colour; English; 1974

Producer and distributor: UN/OPI, New York

Over one third of this film about mismanagement of wildlife and animal resources is devoted to whaling and to the low profitability, in the long run, of whale hunting.

The International Whaling Commission had not, up to a very few years ago, been very successful in even trying to take conservation measures. The trend has now been reversed, as some countries simply prohibit all importation of whale products.

How the management, or disappearance of whales can affect the ocean's ecology is one of the key questions raised. The same applies to the depletion of other animal species.

Use: Fishery management planners; ecologists; general public.

(A) VILLAGE IN STORM

35 min; b/w; English

Producer and distributor: Norsk Dokumentarfilm, Norway

The story is told of a fishing community on an island off the Norwegian coast who faced the prospect of having to leave their island if they could not find a market for their catch. By pooling their meagre resources and signing a bond to borrow money, they managed to get a loan but all their former outlets failed, among others because of boycott. After dramatic days they find foreign buyers for their fish. This proved to be a fruitful market, and gradually their business grew until it attracted the attention of the Norwegian Government. The result is a prosperous modern village.

This film makes the point that in desperate situations, the only resource is cooperation

Use: Fishermen's communities faced with problems and circumstances for which cooperative fishing, marketing and buying would prove a worthwhile solution.

VILLAGE ON STILTS

20 min; colour; English; 1968

Producer: UNICEF/CBC/NET, U.S.A.

Distributor: UNICEF, U.S.A.

The location of the film is Ganvié, a stilt village built over water in Dahomey, Africa. This is the home of fishermen who build their houses on poles above the water and conduct most of their business from low dugout canoes and fish with very rudimentary gear: a circle of entwined bushes in water. The ten-year old Nicholas acts as our guide and the film follows him as he goes to school, swims and plays. We learn about the problems of every-day life in Ganvié such as the supply of drinking water, improved equipment for fishermen, etc. The film shows how, with the assistance of Unesco, UNICEF and FAO, the community is provided with bigger boats and better nets, thus becoming able to make a better living, with less toiling.

Use: For groups interested in fishery development.

VISSEN MET DE BOOMKOR (FISHING WITH BEAM TRAWL)

20 min; b/w; Dutch

Producer and distributor: Ministerie van Landbouw en Visserij, Netherlands

The heavy work involved in netting deep-sea fish with the trawl is eased by the use of twin trawls suspended from gantries either side of the fishing vessel. With this method less manpower is required and the catch is increased. A catch of flatfishes is shown and the vessel is seen in a 24-hour operation.

Use: The film is rather obsolete and the language problem very real; despite these obstacles, it can prove instructive to fishermen using traditional trawls without mechanical aids.

VISVERZORGING AAN BOORD (FISH HANDLING ON BOARD)

15 min; b/w; Dutch

Producer: Ministerie van Landbouwen Visserij, Netherlands

Despite the language difficulties, we are able to follow a fisherman who shows children nets and fish, and how to handle them.

We see the training of the youngsters who are taught to make splices and knots, to read a compass, to swim and row, and to handle fish.

Use: General training of young crews in developing countries, especially if a copy of the film could be secured in a different language.

WEALTH IN POND

20 min; b/w; English

Producer and distributor: Government of Pakistan

A rapidly increasing population means for many nations an intensification of already prevailing struggles for food. Where meat is still scarce, fish with its high content of protein and phosphorus, may help to close the gap in food supplies. The tilapia, whose female lays 500 to 800 eggs at a time several times a year, and hatches them in her mouth until they slip away after 2-3 weeks, is the fastest growing fish known. Settled in ponds it produces abundant food.

Use: The general problems of increased food production still exist in many countries. Although this film is a bit old, and fish farming techniques have evolved greatly, it is still of interest forsmall rural communities - also for the general public as a documentary. Bearing in mind the above limitations, the film remains definitely informative for fish farmers and trainees working in inland fisheries.

WHALE HO!

13 min; colour; English; 1965

Producer and distributor: Kiekhaefer Corporation, U.S.A.

The grey whale, one of the largest mammals known to man, is shown in its natural habitat. The film includes a most impressive sequence which was obtained by a cameraman literally riding on the back of a whale at sea. Some audiences actually objected to harassing animals to shoot this sort of sequence.

Use: Of interest to general audiences, especially schoolchildren.

WILL IT PAY?

31 min; colour; English

Producer and distributor: Norsk Dokumentarfilm, Norway

Located in Kerala state, southern India, the film shows the work of a joint Indo-Norwegian project to improve living and working conditions. The city of Quilon relies on sea fishing for a large proportion of its economy. Norwegian fishing experts introduce new methods - mechanization of fishing boats, the finding and study of fishing resources and the freezing of fish. Aid is given to improve marketing techniques, thus reducing the tyranny of the middleman. This project is also concerned with raising the standards of health and hygiene in fishing villages.

Use: Audiences interested in fisheries development and aid projects especially in India; extension workers, potential investors; general public.

FILM STRIPS

FISHING GROUNDS AND CHARTS

This film strip shows how nautical charts are used to locate fishing grounds and follow the proper course of the boat and to collect data on fishing activities. It shows the instruments used to check position of the vessel, depth and quality of seabed and concentration of fish, and how this information is recorded in logbooks.

Use: Training; extension work

English, French, Spanish
Produced in Indonesia
Double frame, colour

FISH FARMING OF TILAPIA NILOTICA

The Tilapia nilotica is a highly nutritious fish which is easy to raise in man-made ponds. This film strip shows in detail how to construct the pond, how to feed the fish, how to keep the pond in good condition and how to catch the fish.

Use: Training; extension work

French
Produced in Congo
Double frame, colour

LAMPARA NET FISHING

The lampara net is a type of net which surrounds shoals of fish at the surface from both sides and from below to prevent them from escaping. This film strip illustrates how the net is made and proper fishing operations at sea; how the net is set, how it closes and how fish are hauled on board.

Use: Training; extension work

English, French, Spanish
Produced in Indonesia
Double frame, colour

MAINTENANCE OF SMALL FISHING VESSELS

Good maintenance is vital to the life expectancy of a boat. This filmstrip shows the damage caused by lack of maintenance and what should be done to keep a wooden or steel boat in good working order so that it will last many years and perform well for the owner and the crew.

Use: Training; extension work

English, French, Spanish
Produced in Indonesia
Double frame, colour

OPERATION AND SERVICING OF SMALL MARINE DIESEL ENGINES

This film strip, for use in training fishermen, gives step-by-step instructions on how to to operate a small marine diesel engine and the maintenance it requires to remain in good working order.

Use: Training; extension work

English, French, Spanish
Produced in Indonesia
Double frame, colour

PURSE SEINE FISHING

The purse seine is the most recent and effective type of surrounding net. It surrounds large shoals of fish not only from each side but from below to prevent them from escaping downward. This film strip illustrates how the net is made and the proper fishing operations at sea; how the net is set, how it closes at hauling and how it is pulled on board with or without power block.

Use: Training; extension work

English, French, Spanish
Produced in Indonesia and Mexico
Double frame, colour

(A) QUESTION OF QUALITY

With the subtitle, "A Quality Control Programme for the Fish Processing Industry", this cartoon filmstrip explains how a small representative country in Africa goes about developing its fisheries from subsistence level into a cash-earning export. The various stages of fish inspection and scientific quality control are discussed with reference to the importance of freshness, absence of spoilage, and the state and appearance of the processed product.

Use: Training; extension work

English, French, Spanish
Double frame, colour
Recorded commentary (tape), English

SHRIMP TRAWLING

This filmstrip introduces the various nets used in shrimp trawling and illustrates in detail how otter trawls are made and how they are used in the various fishing operations: position of otter boards and nets while shooting, length of towing warp paid out, hauling in of trawl by winch, pulling of catch on board, etc.

Use: Training; extension work

English, French, Spanish
Produced in Indonesia
Double frame, colour

ADDRESSES OF DISTRIBUTORS

ABC National Television
Box 487, G.P.O., Sydney
N.S.W. 2001
Australia

Agricultural Information Division
Quezon City
Philippines

Ahuimann Productions and Oceanic Institute
Waimanalo
Hawaii 96795
U.S.A.

A.I.D., Land-und Hauswirtschaftlicher Auswertungs-und Informationdienst e.V.
Postfach 708, Bad Godesberg
Federal Republic of Germany

Anthony Barrier Prod. Ltd.
1-6 Falconberg Court
London W1V 5FG
U.K.

Association of Marine Stock Farming of the Seto Inland Sea
Motomachi
Kobe
Japan

Association of Norwegian Codfish Exporters
P.O. Box 176
Kristiansund N.
Norway

A.S. Bergens Mekaniske Verksteder
P.O. Box 858
Bergen
Norway

Brandon Films
221 West 57th Street
New York, N.Y. 10019
U.S.A.

COI
(Central Office of Information)
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Films and Television Division
Hercules Road
Westminster Bridge Road
London, SE1
U.K.

Champion Spark Plug Co.
900 Upton Avenue
Box 910
Toledo, Ohio 43601
U.S.A.

Cinesall Inc., Japan
9-15 Akasaki 1-chome
Minato-ku
Tokyo
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CNEXO, Délégation à l'Information
39 avenue d'Iéna
75016 Paris
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Compagnie Radio-Maritime (CRM)
8 rue Lavoisier
75008 Paris
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CSIRO Film Unit
314 Albert Street
Melbourne
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Esso Petroleum Company Ltd.
Petroleum Films Bureau
4 Brook Street
London W1
U.K.

Ethyl Corporation
330 S. 4th, Richmond
Va. 23219
U.S.A.

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Via delle Terme di Caracalla
00100 Rome
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Federación Nacional de Cafeteros de Colombia
Avenido Jimenes No. 7-65
Bogota, D.E.1.
Colombia

Federal Ministry for Food, Agriculture and Forestry
Postfach
5300 Bonn
Federal Republic of Germany

Fisheries Agency
1-2-1 Kasumigaseki
Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo
Japan

Government of Pakistan
Department of Films and Publications
Karachi
Pakistan

I.C.I. Film Library
Thames House
North Millbank
London, SW1
U.K.

Johnson Hunt Productions
6508 De Longpre Avenue
Hollywood, Calif.
U.S.A.

KF Films
Filmvad
Stockholm
Sweden

Kiekhaefer Corporation
Film Library
1939 Pioneer Road
Fond du Lac, Wis. 54935
U.S.A.

Magyar Radio es Televizio
Szabadsag ter 17
Budapest
Hungary

McGraw Hill Book Company
330 West 42nd Street
New York, N.Y. 10036
U.S.A.

Ministère de l'agriculture
Service cinématographique
78 rue de Farenne
Paris
France

Ministerie van Landbouwen en Visserij
Direction of Information and External Relations
Bezuidenhoutseweg 73
The Hague
Netherlands

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
Technical Visual Aids Branch
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Horseferry Road
London SW1
U.K.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs
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Tokyo
Japan

Ministry of Public Works
Kuwait
Kuwait

Mobil Oil Co.
Mobil House
54/60 Victoria Street
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Chiyoda-ku
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Nippon Hoso Kyokay
2-2 Uchisaiwai-Cho
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Norsk Dokumentarfilm
Bogsteiv 6
Oslo
Norway

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31 rue du Général-Delestraint
Paris 16e
France

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P.O. Box 1313
La Jolla
Calif. 92038
U.S.A.

(The) Peelers Co.
619 South Peters St.
New Orleans, La.,
U.S.A.

Per Host
Oslo
Norway

Perkins Engines Ltd.
Film Library
Peterscourt
Peterborough, PE1 5NA
U.K.

Proto Tools
2209 S. Santa Fe Avenue
Los Angeles, Calif. 90054
U.S.A.

Provincial Education Media Centre
Pacific Biological Station
Nanaimo, B.C.
Canada V95 5KR

(The) Rank Organization
Rank Film Library
1 Aintree Road
Perivale, Greenford
Middlesex
U.K.

Robert Halmi Inc.
222 East 44th Street
New York, N.Y. 10017
U.S.A.

Shell International Petroleum Co. Ltd.
Shell Film Unit
Shell Centre
London, SE7
U.K.

South Australian Government Tourist Bureau
18 King William Street
Adelaide
Australia

Star-Kist Foods Inc.
Terminal Island
California 90731
U.S.A.

Statens Filmcentral
27, Vestergade
Copenhagen K.
Denmark

UNICEF
United Nations
New York, N.Y. 10017
U.S.A.

United Nations Office of Public Information
United Nations
New York, N.Y. 10017
U.S.A.

United States Atomic Energy Commission
Division of Public Information
Washington, D.C. 20345
U.S.A.

United States Department of the Interior
Bureau of Commercial Fisheries
Attn: Chief, Audio-Visual Services, Room 601
1815 North Fort Myer Drive
Arlington, VA. 22209
U.S.A.

United World Films, Inc.
Government Films Department
1445 Park Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10029
U.S.A.

University of Miami
P.O. Box 8053, Coral Gables, Fla.,
U.S.A.

Vickers Ltd.
Vickers House, Broadway
London, SW1
U.K.

Westdeutscher Rundfunk/Fernsehen
5 Köln, Postfach 101950
Federal Republic of Germany

World Council of Credit Unions Inc.
Box 431
Madison, Wis. 53701
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